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— The *Geological Magazine* is now twenty-one years old, and in view of the great usefulness of the magazine and the unrequited labors of the chief editor, Dr. H. Woodward, in charge of the palæontological department of the British Museum, his friends are subscribing funds to present him with a testimonial, of which a piece of plate will form a part. We should be happy to receive and forward any subscriptions from friends of the editor in the United States.

— We are glad to learn, from an article by Dr. C. T. Hudson in the Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society, that a monograph of the Rotifera, by Mr. P. H. Gosse and himself, is in course of preparation. Such a work will be warmly welcomed by microscopists in this country.

— Professor W. C. Kerr, State geologist of North Carolina for eighteen years, and more recently connected with the United States Geological Survey, died at Asheville, N. C., Aug. 9th, of consumption. He was an excellent observer and a most genial, companionable man.

— Dr. Henry William Reichardt, professor of botany in the University of Vienna, died while in a fit of temporary insanity lately. The majority of his papers were published in the Journal of the Vienna Academy. He was born at Iglau in 1835.

—Messrs. M. Schlosser and Otto Meyer, of the Yale College Museum of Palæontology, have returned to Germany. These gentlemen have made important contributions to geology and palæontology.

— Professor Worsae, the distinguished Danish archæologist and curator of the vast museum at Copenhagen, died in August.

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PROCEEDINGS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, June 9.—Mr. Ford referred to the presence of *Littorina irrorata* at South Atlantic City, and stated his belief that there were but three generations of the species at that locality. He also exhibited specimens of *Exogyra forniculata* from Kansas, the first examples of the species known to have been collected in the State.

Dr. G. A. Koenig described a mineral allied to franklinite, and found at Franklin, N. J. The zinc of franklinite is replaced by iron to such an extent as to reduce it from twenty or thirty to one and a half per cent, the manganese remaining unchanged. He proposed to name it manganoferrite.

June 30.—Dr. H. C. McCook gave an account of the life-history of the seventeen-year locust.

Professor W. B. Scott presented for publication an article upon *Cervalces americanus*, the fossil deer, from the Quaternary of New Jersey.

July 14.—Mr. Chas. Morris, referring to a criticism upon his recently published paper on the development of the hard parts of fossils, stated that the usually received idea of the organic origin of Archæan limestones was but an opinion. At the present time many springs were depositing carbonate of lime mechanically, and it is possible, and even probable, that the Laurentian seas contained as great an excess of this salt as do these modern springs. Professor T. Sterry Hunt is of this opinion, and considers the phosphates as also of mechanical deposition. Inorganic chemistry was probably much more active at that period than now, and reactions may have taken place of which no trace remains except in the conditions of these early strata.

July 28.—Mr. G. H. Parker described the anatomy of the Cecropia moth. The proboscis is small and the œsophagus thread-like, indicating that the imago takes little nourishment. The speaker stated his conviction that the three glands which pour a secretion into the oviduct, and the function of which was by a recent writer said to be unknown, secrete an adhesive material which serves to secure the eggs to the object on which they are deposited.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY, Lancaster, Pa., June 27.—There were a large number of donations to the museum, among them 'a specimen of the nest of the Tarantula, containing the insect, from California, by Abram Summy ; and the habitaculums of the Cicada from the Moravian burying-ground, donated by S. M. Sener. They are not as perfect as those secured in 1868 on the premises of George Hensel. This is perhaps owing to the character of the soil. Those of the former year were found in a soil of clay and sand, whilst those in the burying-ground were in a dark, loamy soil. This is an interesting confirmation of an observation that had heretofore never been recorded except in reference to Lancaster city.

It was announced that the twenty-four new plants collected in Lancaster county last year, by W. P. King, are in the hands of Dr. T. C. Porter, who determines them to be correctly named. Miss Baker exhibited specimens of " lychee," a fruit sold by the Chinese.